

THE COUNTY RECORD

KINGSTREE, S. C.

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A public benefactor has risen in California. A man has invented a machine which launders collars and cuffs without producing a saw edge.

Colorado has voted to allow women to become members of the state militia. This probably is a concession to the "new woman" because of her abilities in the line of dress parades.

It is said that at least a dozen valuable articles of commerce, including cellulose, culluloid, smokeless gunpowder, lacquer, roofing material, glucose and papier-mache can be made from corn stalks, and that they will soon be worth \$25 per acre.

On the government pay rolls are several Indian women—Pauline McCoy, assistant at the Sac and Fox agency, Oklahoma, Elizabeth Burnt Thigh, servant at one of the agencies, and another Indian woman, custodian of the abandoned military reservation at Fort Ripley, Minn.

The London Chronicle is reviving the scandal of the immense incomes of the city churches, which are practically without congregations. It publishes a letter giving startling figures, and showing the Vicars live far distant from the churches, and they have nothing whatever to do except spend their immense stipends.

Chicago seems to be getting all the plums nowadays for educational purposes. It has been found impossible to run the university of that city on \$500,000 a year, and in response to an appeal for more funds, it is announced that John D. Rockefeller of the Standard oil company, has promised to augment his past gifts, aggregating \$8,000,000, by a further sum of \$10,000,000.

The murder of the aged cashier of the New Hampshire bank adds another to the crimes of violence which have robbery for their purpose, and which have come fast and thick of late, observes the New York Journal. These crimes are perpetrated in broad daylight and meet with no opposition. The very audacity of the perpetrators adds to their success. The science of bank protection has made the old system of looking almost impossible. Steel safes and electric alarms have stopped the midnight raids. But now the robbers walk in at noon day, knock down the cashier and help themselves. This ingenuity has been met by audacity.

The Hon. William David Coleman, the president of Liberia, who was vice-president until the death of President Cheeseman, a few months ago, was born on Liberian soil and is an African. The term of office for president and vice-president of Liberia is two years, elections being held in June of the odd years, and the president and vice-president entering on their offices in January following the election. Mr. Coleman has been elected for three consecutive terms as vice-president, and he is now the thirteenth to hold the presidential office since the Liberian declaration of independence, July 26th, 1847. Of these thirteen presidents, ten have been elected by the people and three were vice-presidents, who were elevated to office to complete unexpired terms.

From England comes the announcement that a Mr. Gomess, a chemist of India, has patented a process of working up the fibre plant, ramie, into a condition ready for spinning. The London Spectator announces that Mr. Gomess' method turns upon the employment of zincate of soda. A company has been formed, patents taken out all over the world, and a sort of experimental factory is actually at work in London which turns out about two tons a week of ramie ready for spinning. If this be true, the Southern planter in this country is deeply concerned in two ways, says Farm News. In the first place there are some portions of the extreme South where ramie can be profitably grown as soon as there is a market for it; but of greater concern to us, is the effect upon cotton. Ramie will undoubtedly supercede cotton fabrics for many purposes, and while we all rejoice in the advent of any discovery that adds to the wealth of the nations, it takes a broad minded people to rejoice at the depreciation of its cotton fields.

A New York paper expresses surprise because "the Chicago aldermen get only \$3 a week." This is an error; their salary is \$3, but they "get" a great deal more.

DIPLOMATS NOW AT WORK.

The Graeco-Turkish Controversy Reaches This Stage.

NEGOTIATIONS EXPECTED TO

Last for Some Time—The Sultan's Policy in Acceding to the Czar's Request for an Armistice.

London, May 22.—(By Cable.)—The Graeco-Turk trouble has now fairly entered upon its diplomatic bargaining stage and the negotiations are expected to last for some time. Many important differences have to be settled, and the Sultan of Turkey may be counted upon to drag the affair along as much as possible, with the view of bringing out the latent jealousies of the powers. His prompt compliance with the Czar's request to arrange for an armistice is not attributed entirely to the desire to please the Czar, but it is looked upon as a stroke of diplomacy intended to excite the resentment of some other power and thus weaken the concert. Thus far, everything tends to show that the powers remain in entire agreement on the question. An European conference is discussed but it is not thought likely to take place until the preliminaries of peace are arranged. Then the ambassadors at Constantinople, with the delegates of Turkey and Greece, may meet to settle upon the treaty of peace. There is a strong feeling in favor of international control of the Greek finances, without which the payment of the indemnity to Turkey and the interest on the Greek debt is declared to be impossible.

The Greeks insist that if an indemnity is imposed upon them there will be a general collapse and serious internal troubles will occur. They estimate the damage done to Thessaly at 25,000,000 drachms and they say another 10,000,000 drachms will be needed to supply the peasants with food and tools. Moreover, they add, the revenue will be greatly reduced, owing to the immediate damage done to cultivation throughout the country, due to the absence of thousands of workers. This year's budget will probably leave a deficit of 60,000,000 drachmas. The Greek statements, however, are now received with a certain scepticism. It is pointed out that by the admissions of the Greeks themselves 70 per cent. of the interest of the debt, which they have not paid, has been set aside in order that they may have money for the war and that consequently Greece is certainly in a position to continue paying 30 per cent. interest and probably considerably more if her finances are placed under international control.

Advices from the scenes of the recent fighting mention the possibility of a serious epidemic of disease when the heat increases, owing to the putrifying carcasses and horses left rotting in every ditch.

The popular feeling at Athens against the royal family of Greece does not diminish. The stories of the "excessive prudence" of Crown Prince Constantine at the front have done much to weaken the dynasty.

DEMOCRATS CAUCUS

And Decide to Fight Tariff Bill—Down on Beer.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus last Saturday and decided to inaugurate their fight upon the tariff bill as soon as the bill is taken up in the Senate by a motion to strike out the internal revenue features of the bill relating to beer and tobacco. This result was reached after a discussion in which practically all the Senators present participated. The talk was based largely upon the proposition to increase the tax upon beer, which was generally criticised as an effort to increase the price of "the poor man's beverage," which was pronounced wholly unjustifiable in time of peace and with \$120,000,000 of idle money in the treasury.

Senator Earle's Funeral.

At Greenville, S. C., Saturday, the grave closed over all that was mortal of Joseph Haynsworth Earle, South Carolina's late junior Senator. All the stores in the city were closed during the progress of the exercises. The whole of Greenville mourned and the people made no attempt to conceal their feelings. Rich and poor alike attended the obsequies, and prominent men from all over the State, as well as the Congressional committee, paid their last tribute to South Carolina's honored and worthy son. Handsome floral tributes were sent from Washington, as well as from the townspeople. Governor Elbert did not attend, owing to illness in his family. The services were conducted at the First Baptist church by Dr. C. S. Gardner, the pastor.

Cuban-Americans Needing Relief.

A telegram received at the State Department at Washington from Consul-General Lee indicates that the number of Americans in need of relief in Cuba is much larger than was supposed at first. The Consul-General says that the number may reach 1,200. The consul at Matanzas reports 250 there and the consul at Sagua 450.

A Bust of Raleigh.

A memorial bust of Sir Walter Raleigh has been unveiled at Westminster Abbey, in London, England, by the Duke of Buccleuch, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage. Among the eulogies delivered was one by Col. John Hay, ambassador of the United States.

More Trouble at Homestead.

Italians at Homestead, Pa., have twice been attacked by idle men, who believe they should have been given the work the Italians received (building a street railway). Officers are protecting the Italians and further trouble is feared.

The Rouss Monument Dedicated.

The monument given by Charles Broadway Rouss, the millionaire New York merchant, to the Confederate Veterans' camp has been dedicated in the Hope cemetery, in Westchester county, New York.

THE WEEK OF TRADE.

Slight Improvement—A General Increase in Loans is Noted.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade for the week ending on the 21st, says: Unmistakable evidence of improvement comes in the general increase of commercial loans, mostly for eastern merchants or companies, though some well-known houses in the middle west appear with considerable rediscounts from the South.

Not for a long time have commercial loans been fully half the whole. The distinct change gives proof that new business has been larger than many have supposed. Receipts of money from the interior exceed shipments \$1,500,000, mostly from the middle west. Exports of gold have no influence, and only signify the willingness of Russia to pay a price for the gold needed. The excess of merchandise imports to answer demands for half a year to come involves the greater excess of exports when the anticipatory movement ends and crops begin to move, which fact renders large outgoes of gold less likely, and gives the country a stronger position in international market. Meanwhile there is a continuing increase, distinct though gradual, in the volume of business in demand for products of manufacture and considering the time of year, in movement of grain and produce.

Western wheat receipts exceed last year's for the week 2,364,189 bushels against 1,738,986, and Atlantic exports were 1,670,813 bushels, flour included against 1,302,491 last year, and for three weeks 4,773,732 against 3,385,910, for the same period last year. Western receipts of corn were 1,655,677 bushels, a gain of 1,425,671, and Atlantic exports 2,188,825 against 1,608,825 last year, notwithstanding the enormous increase hitherto. Wheat again cheated hopeful buyers and fell nearly 4 cents, closing 3 1/2 lower for the week. Corn was a shade weaker. Cotton once more hopefully advanced to 7 1/2, but fell back to 7 1/4 with poor support here or abroad. Both the volume of stocks and the condition of domestic and foreign markets for goods hinder advance, and later acreage reports are better.

The iron industry has had an increase in new business, though not in all branches. Part was due to the rupture of the steel beam pool, and the fall in price from \$1.55 to \$1.25, nominally quoted, and some good structural contracts were at once secured. Part is due to a better demand for plates and for pipe, of which one large contract for Indiana fields was placed, and part to growing needs for cars and vessels. There is also some increase in rods though the season for wire and nails is nearing an end, because of an expected fall of rod mills. Lower Southern freight rates marketed a little more iron at the North and Eastern foundry is slightly lower with grey forge only \$8.25 at Pittsburgh. The Carnegie works are now turning out 8,000 tons of rails daily, nearly all on old orders, and exports of finished products increase. Sales of copper, said to be nearly 60,000 pounds, have stiffened the price to 1 1/2 for lake, and tin 1 1/2 cents, in spite of large arrivals, though lead was weaker at \$3.25 and tin plates at \$3.30. Coke is also a shade lower. Sales of wood decrease, though still greater than when all the mills were busy, but manufactures are doing scarcely anything, most of their possible demand for months ahead having been supplied. Western shooks begin to offer at 1 to 1 1/2 cent lower than of late. Woolen goods are dull, but prices are firm. The strike of clothing hands somewhat restricts the new demand. Cotton goods are without change in prices, print cloths still at the lowest on record, and the demand is still indifferent, with talk of temporary closing of mills at the South.

Failures for the week have been 248 in the United States against 227 last year, and 37 in Canada against 28 last year.

BIG STRIKE ENDS.

After Four Years' Struggle the Flint Glass Workers Give Up.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the strike of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, which was inaugurated four years ago, has been declared off. The dispute was over working the unlimited turn, and of the 7,500 men connected with the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, 1,900 struck.

The strike cost the Glass Workers' Union over \$1,000,000, and during the four years 400 strikers died.

Now that the strike is over it is thought the United States Glass Company will reinstate a large number of men.

McLAURIN FOR SENATOR.

The Youngest South Carolina Congressman Looming Up.

There is little doubt as to the successor of Senator Earle, of South Carolina, and as Governor Elbert thinks the Democrats should have their full strength in the United States Senate at once, he will probably make the appointment before many days.

Congressman John L. McLaurin is looked upon as practically certain to receive the appointment. If appointed, he will be elected, whether there is a primary next fall or not, for it is left entirely to the Legislature.

McLaurin is the youngest man in the South Carolina delegation. He was attorney general for four years and was elected to Congress for his second term last fall. He is a member of the Ways and Means committee and recently spoke in favor of a duty on cotton.

Proving a Success.

The Exposition of the Carolinas, which is now opened at Charlotte, N. C., is proving a decided success in every particular, and the largest attendance in one day was 2,000, and is constantly increasing, owing to the fact that those who attend find so much more than they expect and go away to advise their friends to attend. Last Saturday was Children's Day and was a great success.

The administration at Washington have determined to go slow as to Cuban matters.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Montana is dredging by electricity.

Each year a layer of the sea fourteen feet thick is taken up into the clouds.

Berlin now has electric street cars with storage batteries that need to be charged but once a day.

The British Admiralty will furnish two ships for the Antarctic expedition which will start next year.

So dense is the water in the deepest parts of the ocean that an ironclad, if it were to sink, would never reach the bottom.

Among the botanical specimens collected by the Cornell scientific party in Greenland were some full-grown forest trees less than three inches in height.

A French savant says that many perfumes aid health by destroying disease microbes. Thyme, lemon, mint, lavender, eucalyptus and other scents prove very useful.

When a person steps on a wire door mat which has been placed before the entrance of the new city market of Springfield, Mass., the doors are opened by electricity.

Experiments have been made in a Cincinnati hospital which show that the veils now so much worn by women are often the cause of headaches and serious injury to the eyes.

It has been found by experiment that tea retards digestion. An infusion of one per cent. of tea causes a perceptible delay; a three per cent. infusion will delay the digestion sometimes as much as twelve times the normal period; a ten per cent. decoction arrests the digestion of all starchy foods.

A chameleon from the Cape of Good Hope was seen by Mr. Blakiston to turn white with fear, having been saved from the attacks of a cat. The most extraordinary thing about this lizard is the wonderful way in which the two eyes work quite independently of each other and "enable it to survey comfortably objects" in quite opposite directions.

The "red rain" which fell in Melbourne, Australia, and its neighborhood seems to have performed one useful operation. The government horticultural expert reports that the red shower acted exactly as hellebore in cleansing the pear trees from the prevalent slug. He says that the trees were completely cleansed, and that the insects died instantaneously.

A Costly Rats' Nest.

The famous rats' nest, which was built out of five \$100 United States Treasury notes in the end of an old box car on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1868, again becomes a matter of public record in the Senate files. John Vealey, a carpenter at Louisville, found these notes while tearing out the end of the aforesaid old box car. While the notes were pretty badly mutilated, there seems to have been no difficulty in determining their character, their denomination and date, and the issue and series to which each belonged.

Upon the advice of a friend Vealey took the notes to the Louisville Custom House, and at his request they were forwarded to the Treasury Department for redemption, but the department refused to redeem them, and, with the approval of the Secretary, they were returned to him by express in February, 1869. He then sold them to one Julius Wellman, a broker, for \$300.

In March, 1869, Wellman had them sent again to the Treasury Department, and the matter was referred to the First Comptroller, who decided on the 31st day of July, 1896, that they should neither be redeemed nor returned to Wellman. Vealey then returned the money to Wellman and renewed his efforts to secure payment from the Treasury Department. Repeated refusals were made until 1890, when a bill was introduced in the Fifty-fifth Congress authorizing the redemption of these notes. In each succeeding Congress the bill has come up, but has never yet been passed.

Senator Pasco, from the Committee on Claims, has just made a favorable report, declaring that his committee was impressed with the justice of the claim; that although more than twenty-seven years have elapsed since the find and the circumstances were published in the newspapers at the time, no claimant has appeared for the notes. Each note is plainly described and, in the opinion of the committee, the United States ought to redeem its just obligations.—Washington Post.

Electric Light by Wind Power.

Electric lighting is commonly in the country regarded as exclusively a city luxury. It is likely that the expense of carrying wires from house to house in thinly settled districts would be too great to make it possible to furnish electric light on a large scale economically. But the experience of Naansen's ship, the Fram, on her northern voyage shows that electric lighting by wind power, transmitted to batteries and stored as electricity, is entirely possible. In the high Northern latitudes fuel was much too precious to be used in making electric light. So a big windmill was set up, which was run whenever the wind was favorable, and by stored electricity made a steady light all through the dark northern winter. Such windmills are often used on Norwegian vessels to work the pumps. We may yet see farm windmills providing power to run dynamos and charge storage batteries with electricity to be used for lighting farm houses, as well as to do much work that now taxes human muscles.—American Cultivator.

From the salt wells at Hutchinson, Kan., 1,000,000 barrels of salt were obtained last year.

THE FIELD OF ADVENTURE.

THRILLING INCIDENTS AND DARING DEEDS ON LAND AND SEA.

Adrift on Ice in the Open Sea—Towed by a Sawfish—The Congressman and the Bear.

PETER MACHER, the manager of Carl Schultz's troupe of Great Danes, now on exhibition at the Hagan, says the St. Louis Republic, claims to be the "only full-blooded Eskimo at present in the United States. His adventures since leaving his native country nearly five years ago, against his will and personal inclination, read like an Arabian Nights' story.

Macher was born nearly forty years ago at Davis Inlet, a British possession lying considerably north of Labrador, and spent the first thirty years of his life at that place. He then secured the British contract for carrying the mail from Rigolets to Alexandria, a distance of seventy-one miles. Rigolets is situated in the northern part of Labrador. It consumed a week's time to make the round trip, which was made with dogs and sled.

In the central portion of the territory is a body of water called Hunter's Bay, nearly four miles wide. To save a detour of eight or ten miles, Macher always crossed this bay, which was frozen the year round to such an extent as to admit of traffic, although it was at times attended, during the summer months, with perilous incidents, of which fact, Macher was well aware.

On one of his trips, about four years ago, in the latter part of May, as he approached the bank of the bay, he heard a grinding noise, a sound that generally precedes the breaking up of the ice. Macher at first hesitated about driving over the water, but being a little behind time, he finally concluded to risk it. The rest of the story is best told in his own words:

"When I reached the centre of the bay I heard several sharp noises that resembled pistol reports. Fully realizing my predicament, I threw myself on my sled (I was at the time walking beside it), and whipped up my dogs. An instant later a crevice formed in the ice and I had barely time to roll off the sled when both it and the dogs went under. I got up and staggered back, when a dizzy feeling came over me and I fell in a faint. When I recovered consciousness, about, I suppose, two hours later, I was floating southward on a large floe of ice. The water around me was filled with ice floes, and I think if I had tried, I could, by dexterously jumping from one floe to the other, have succeeded in reaching the shore. But I was in a dazed condition and soon afterward again relapsed into unconsciousness.

"I did not recover until the next morning. When I looked around no land was to be seen. I think that I must have been fully twenty miles from the shore. The floe I was on was about the largest I had ever seen, but I knew at best it could not last over three days. If I were not picked up in that time my doom was sealed. I thought, and for the time I forgot that I had had nothing to eat for the preceding twenty-four hours. I determined, however, to make the best of it, and all that day scanned the horizon for the approach of relief. But none came; the night passed away, as did the succeeding day.

"The following night I heard the ice cracking on the edge and knew it was but the beginning of the end. I closed my eyes, hoping to be asleep when the final crash came. But sleep came not. During the entire night I could hear the ice cracking as if it were sounding my death knell. With the approach of day I again began to hope. I watched all morning for a vessel, but in vain, and I gave myself up as lost. But about 2 o'clock in the afternoon I was sighted by an American trading vessel, picked up and carried to New York. Relief came none too soon, for I had not been on board fifteen minutes before the ice broke with a terrific crash."

Towed by a Sawfish.

The sloop yacht Bull arrived in the harbor Sunday night, says a recent issue of the Florida Times-Union, of Jacksonville. She had on board John P. Roberts, of Chicago; W. J. Purcell, of Washington, and Charles Christian, of Miami. The party had been on a cruise through the Keys for the last two weeks. The cruise extended as far as Flamingo Flats and Cape Sable, where they went to procure specimens of birds, fish, etc., for the National Museum, Washington.

A thrilling episode of the cruise was the capture of a sawfish measuring eighteen and one-half feet. Cruising off Madura Key they came upon the huge fish, and Roberts, who was keeping a sharp lookout, seized a harpoon and sunk it deep into the monster's body. Quick as a flash the fish darted down the channel, making the line whizz out of the boat. Roberts, whose hand was burned from the running line, called to Purcell to make a turn around the mast. The latter had no time to do so before the end of the line was reached, so he seized it with Roberts, who had nearly gone overboard, and together they managed to hold it until Christian contrived to make the end fast. Then the fish towed the boat down the channel.

Christian manoeuvred the boat into shallow water, and here Roberts put the grains into him again. Then the fish made things fly, throwing, in his frantic rage, sand and water high into the air. Roberts, contrived to get caught in the line, and was in an instant pulled overboard a distance of forty feet from the boat. Being an expert swimmer, he got back without any damage. The towing process then again began, this time with two lines, and the cruisers went flying down the bay like sports behind a spanking

team of stallions. After a full hour of this the big fish grew weary, and was again hauled alongside, when a big load of buckshot was put into him. Still he was not dead, but very weary. Roberts then performed the dangerous feat of getting on his back and placing a line around his huge jaw. It then required the combined efforts of the three men to haul him on to the sands, and here he began to slash about again. Purcell got a cut on the foot that he is nursing yet.

The men, after sizing him up, decided that he was a pretty dangerous customer, and might have out their boat in two with one stroke of his saw. He was eighteen and one-half feet long, and about four and one-half feet across the body, and his saw was five and one-half feet long. The head was cut off to be mounted. Besides this one the party captured and got the saws of four others over fifteen feet long, and twelve smaller ones.

Congressman and Bear.

They were spinning yarns of the chase, and this was the contribution of the Congressman: "After a pretty hard campaign I went with a hunting party to the upper peninsula. I'm not a Leather Stocking or a Daniel Boone with a rifle, but I'm far from having to go inside and close the doors in order to hit a barn. I'd brought down a deer and bagged an amount of small game, but wanted a bear. One morning I had tramped an unusual distance from camp and suddenly came upon three half grown cubs rolling and tumbling over each other in play. I shot one and the other two beat a clumsy retreat. Setting my gun against a tree I reached my cub while he was still kicking.

"Hearing a noise, I whirled around to find the mother coming at me, her mouth wide open and her eyes glaring. There was no chance to reach the rifle. I'm no sprinter, and took the only alternative by shining up a tall pine tree. She stopped a minute to examine the victim of my shot and was more enraged than ever as she came climbing after me. Once in the tufted top of that pine I did some faster thinking, gentlemen, than I ever did on any question of state. The bear was coming and losing no time. I was without weapon of any kind. I looked as though brain had the drop.

"But a man in my predicament overlooks no chances. In my vest pocket I had a well-filled match safe. In my hip pocket was a pint of brandy, minus one moderate nip. In my hunting jacket was a bunch of tow. I saturated that with brandy, and, as the bear approached, I anointed her with the remainder. Dividing the tow so as to have two shots, I lit the first half and dropped it on the bear. I didn't need the other half. There was a flash of light as though a pan of powder had been ignited. The air was filled with the odor of burning hair. The bear let go and fell down, because it was quicker. Then she left a fiery streak toward the horizon and made more noise than any ordinary thunder storm."

Two Men and a Mountain Lion.

One of the most thrilling encounters with a mountain lion ever known in Idaho occurred near Ola a few days ago. A Denver Republican telegram says:

Charles Bannister and Jake Woods were passing along a trail leading from their work to their camp. There was no thought of danger in their minds until there was a flash in the air and an enormous mountain lion landed on Woods's shoulder. The impact knocked him over, and his companion thought he was certainly killed. Reaching for a stone, Bannister instantly attacked the beast, breaking its shoulder blade. The lion then sprang upon him, when Woods came to his rescue, also armed with a rock. As the lion was attempting to tear Bannister's throat Woods struck it on the head and fractured its skull. The creature still fought desperately, but the men finally managed to kill it. It measured nine feet from tip to tip, and it was found that it had leaped thirty feet in springing upon Woods.

The mountain lion never attacks men unless driven to it by hunger. The snows in the mountains had probably deprived the beast of food, and it was ready to spring upon the first living thing it saw.

A Wildcat in the Car.

Engineer Frelch, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has had a most exciting experience with a wildcat. As his train was passing near Blue Creek Station, near the north point of the Great Salt Lake, Utah, a wildcat suddenly sprang into the cab and savagely attacked the fireman. The engineer came to the fireman's assistance with a shovel and tried to beat off the animal, but he in turn was the recipient of the cat's attentions. The animal landed on the man's breast and began sinking its claws into the engineer's face. The cat seemed possessed of nine lives, and bit, clawed and screamed every instant, cutting into the face and chest of the engineer.

After a few seconds of fighting the animal sprang out of the cab. When the train reached Terrace Engineer Frelch's face was found to be badly cut up. The trainmen believe that the cat was hiding in the bushes beside the track, and being blinded by the glare of the headlight made a leap for safety and dropped into the cab.

Gold Discoverer Hanged.

The first man who discovered gold in Australia was hanged for his pains. He was one of the first convicts transported to Botany Bay, and when he learned the great secret he brought a sample to show his success, and was promptly hanged by Governor Phillip for attempted escape and to keep the demoralizing discovery unknown.